REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mute and Blind Institute

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO,

FOR THE

BIENNIAL TERM, ENDING NOV. 30, 1888.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

COMPLIMENTS OF

John E. Ray

SUPERINTENDENT.

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To His Excellency,

ALVA ADAMS,

Governor of Colorado.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HENRI R. FOSTER,	President,	Denver
ANDREW L. LAWTON,	Treasurer,	Colorado Springs
JOHN W. STILLMAN,	Secretary,	Colorado Springs
HENRY BOWMAN,		Idaho Springs
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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN E. RAY, A. M., ... Superintendent

TEACHERS.

DEAF-MUTE DEPARTMENT.

D. C. DUDLEY, A. M.
G. W. VEDITZ, A. M.
MISS L. K. THOMPSON,
Teacher of Articulation.
MRS. ANNA C. WING
EDWARD C. CAMPBELL
H. M. HARBERT

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

MRS. C. C. WYNN,
MISS M. E. CHURCHMAN,
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
FRED. H. MANNING, A. M.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

MISS L. K. THOMPSON, ... Matron
MISS MARY HARBERT, ... Girls' Supervisor
F. T. BROWN, ... Boys' Supervisor
F. E. LIBBY, ... Night Watchman

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS.

H. M. HARBERT, ... Printing
MISS MARY HARBERT, ... Needle Work
SAMUEL GALE, ... Carpentry
G. W. VEDITZ, ... Editor Colorado Index

aid in the immediate supervision of our work such persons only as, by education and practice, supplemented by a good share of common sense, are qualified to undertake and well execute the several duties assigned them. All have done well.

At the beginning of the school session of 1887, Prof. D. C. Dudley was, by reason of continuous and increasing ill health, led to resign the superintendency. Trustees, officers, teachers and pupils deeply regretted this, but he did not leave us to find his successor by candidating. With his usual wise care for the best interests of the institution and guided by his extensive acquaintance with the fraternity of educators in this special field, he recommended Prof. John E. Ray, formerly principal teacher in the North Carolina Institute for Deaf Mutes. Prof. Ray was duly elected to the place made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Dudley, and entered upon his duties December 15, 1887. He has fully sustained the high reputation accorded him, and we have no reason to regret our choice. We are pleased to state that Prof. Dudley, when freed from the care and responsibilities of the institute and aided by his indomitable will to *live* in Colorado, so far regained his health as to be able to resume his life-work, and we gladly availed ourselves of this, by selecting him as principal teacher in the educational department. May our pupils for many years be blessed with his zealous care and guiding intelligence. Other changes and some additions have been made in the corps of teachers, but these are noted in the report of Prof. Ray.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Nothing has been done in the way of improvements other than has been absolutely necessary in making repairs. We hope you will not infer from this that permanent improvements have not been needed, for long

ago the *needs* of the institute in the way of new buildings, etc., became *demands*, but we have not had the funds to use in this direction.

FINANCIAL.

The last report showed an outstanding indebtedness of $11,104.61; cash in hands of treasurer, $350.98; leaving actual debt, $10,753.63. The Sixth General Assembly appropriated $11,000 to pay off this debt, said amount to be available—$6,000 in 1887 and $5,000 in 1888. The above amounts have been paid in State warrants and applied as by law directed. Believing it to be good business management to pay off our interest-bearing debt as quickly as our means would allow, these State warrants were cashed and the proceeds used in the cancellation of the warrants issued by the institution. Not being able to sell at par, the amount realized was not sufficient to cancel the entire debt with accrued interest. This deficiency was paid from the general fund. Thus we close our financial year by a balance on the left-hand side of the ledger. (See financial exhibit.) From the maintenance account, you will see that our expenditures have been kept within our receipts.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

There has been no change in these important matters, except that more stoves have been put in use, thereby increasing the danger both of burning up the building and multiplying the cases of sickness.

MECHANICAL.

With our constricted accommodations for this branch of the work, we have not been able to introduce any new trades. We hope for more room here.

MERE MENTION.

The pupils have done well, and it is to them we turn when we show what has been accomplished here and

what has been the good of all this expenditure of money, time and labor. The scholars here gathered for instruction have applied themselves faithfully and with due diligence to the tasks given, and their advancement has been gratifying.

REVIEW.

Two years more have been added to the record of this institution, and we can truly say that these years have been the most prosperous of any like term during its history. Good order has prevailed in every department, while officers, teachers and pupils have earnestly and with all their might obeyed the command, "Go forward," with a spirit of rivalry most commendable. The boys employed in the printing office and carpenter shops have made good progress in their respective trades, while the girls have done equally well in their domestic work. It is not possible for us to set apart any portion of our present building for the purpose of teaching the blind boys any handicraft. This wrong must be righted or we shall fail in a very important part of their instruction—that of making them capable, industrious, producing citizens.

OUR IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

We must have more buildings. The one structure, erected some nine years ago, was barely sufficient for the needs of the school at that period of its history. The population of the State has in that time increased more than 100 per cent., and the attendance of pupils has more than doubled, while we have knowledge of a very large number who are growing up in ignorance, because we can not receive them. The citizens of Colorado believe in educating the children, and cheerfully pay any tax levied for the purposes of erecting buildings and maintaining the public schools, wherein the very large proportion of the children can acquire a good

American education. But in every community there are some children who can not avail themselves of the advantages provided at the public schools, hence arises the necessity of special schools, adapted to the conditions which particularize these children. In presenting our needs at this time we do so, well knowing the constipated condition of the State treasury, and yet we place our reliance on your wise presentation of the case to the legislators, and their readiness to make such provision to meet our demands as the urgency and justice of the matter require.

In the expenditure of money for any new buildings, we must do so, not merely to supply present demands, but with reference to the future needs of the school. We have given much thought and careful attention to this, and as a result have fixed upon plans somewhat as follows:

First—A building entirely detached from the present one. Use this for the educational department exclusively. It should contain ten class-rooms, chapel, art room and physical laboratory. The basement would be used for exercise rooms, boys lavatory, press office, and probably a work-room for the blind.

Second—A boiler house separate from all the buildings in which the pupils are gathered. The laundry might be built in connection with this.

Third—A building containing kitchen, dining-rooms for pupils, officers and employés, and sleeping apartments for the help. The basement of this building would be used for storage of provisions, etc.

Fourth—A steam heating plant, by which it shall be possible to heat and ventilate all our buildings, and thus do away with the danger which now threatens.

The cost of these improvements must be paid from the State Treasury. We will keep within our means

for current expenses, but cannot provide the necessary school buildings. It will require an appropriation of not less than $80,000 to make all these improvements, and with this sum we shall have to content ourselves with buildings of the plainest construction, striking off extras for artistic ornamentation; adhering to the practically useful and neglecting the pleasingly beautiful. The Seventh General Assembly must not adjourn until it has made an appropriation for this institution ample enough to enable us to provide school facilities for the deaf and blind children of Colorado.

IN CONCLUSION

We request the careful and thorough examination of all our work, and an inspection of our books of accounts. All bills are presented to and examined by a special committee of audit, at each meeting of the board. Vouchers for every expenditure are on file at the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRI R. FOSTER,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Financial Exhibit---1886-7-8.

Warrants drawn on State Treasurer, December 1, 1886, to November 30, 1888	$ 48,512	56
Collected by Superintendent from parents and other sources	2,325	90
Total income for two years	$ 50,838	46
Warrants drawn on treasurer of institution to pay current expenses from December 1, 1886, to November 30, 1888	$ 50,045	17
Balance to credit of current expenses	$ 793	29
Interest upon indebtedness outstanding December 1, 1886, and paid from the current revenue	$ 1,246	93
Warrants on treasurer, unpaid December 1, 1888	453	64

VALUE OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Value of grounds and buildings, December 1, 1886	$ 56,961	00
Increase in value of grounds, estimated	8,039	00
Value December 1, 1888	$ 65,000	00

ATTENDANCE.

Pupils present December 1, 1886	59
Pupils admitted during two years	41
Total	100
Removed or dismissed	19
On school register, December 1, 1888	81

Deaf, 55; blind, 26; no deaths during the two years.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR TWO YEARS, ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

Books and stationery	$ 703	07
Boots and shoes	365	35
Bread	861	76
Cows, horses and wagons	687	75
Deaf-mute Index	160	81
Dry goods and clothing	1,042	80
Fuel	1,474	70
Furniture	394	10
Groceries and provisions	7,029	83
Hardware and stoves	1,262	97
Hay and grain	865	20
Household goods	62	80
Improvements and repairs	3,808	72
Insurance	130	00
Interest	1,246	93
Lighting	1,058	91
Literature	80	30
Livery	31	25

Meat	2,500 15
Medicine and medical attendance	558 27
Miscellaneous	1,430 76
Musical instruments	351 10
Plumbing	775 03
Postage, express freight and drayage	135 35
Printing	80 80
Queensware	102 84
Salaries	17,845 35
Traveling expenses	1,534 17
Vegetables	15 80
Wages	4,479 08
Water works	280 00
Total expenses for the two years	$ 51,292 10
Total receipts for the two years	50,838 46
Leaving a deficit of	$ 453 64

This deficit is due to the amount of interest we had to pay on account of the old debt, viz $1,496 03.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

NAME.	POSITION.	SALARY
John E. Ray, resident	Superintendent	$ 1,800 00
Miss L. K. Thompson, resident	Matron and articulation teacher	800 00
D. C. Dudley, non-resident	Teacher of the deaf	1,200 00
H. M. Harbert, non resident	Teacher of the deaf and printing	1,200 00
E. C. Campbell, non-resident	Teacher of the deaf and art	900 00
G. W. Veditz, resident	Teacher of the deaf and editor	700 00
Mrs. Anna C. Wing, resident	Teacher of the deaf	550 00
Mrs. C. C. Wynn, resident	Teacher of the blind	600 00
Miss M. E. Churchman, resident	Teacher of the blind and music	550 00
Fred H. Manning, resident	Teacher of the blind	450 00
Miss Mary Harbert, resident	Girls' supervisor and seamstress	400 00
Fred. T. Brown, resident	Boys' supervisor	480 00
Samuel Gale, non resident	Teacher of carpentry	675 00

We submit herewith the report of the attending physician, also the report of the superintendent, as giving in detail a more complete history of the daily workings of the institution.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 5, 1888.

To the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Mute and Blind of Colorado:

GENTLEMEN—Your treasurer would most respectfully submit the following report of moneys received and paid out since assuming the duties of the office:

		Dr.
December 6, 1886, amount in hands of former treasurer	$ 350 98	
Less outstanding warrants not presented for payment	74 36	
December 31, 1886, amount received from C. E. Noble, ex-treasurer		$ 276 62
January 15, 1887, received from State Treasurer		1,850 00
February 7, 1887, received from State Treasurer		2,000 00
February 8, 1887, received from Superintendent D. C. Dudley		87 29
February 8, 1887, received from State Treasurer		4,900 00
March 12, 1887, received from State Treasurer		2,500 00
April 8, 1887, received from State Treasurer		1,000 00
April 13, 1887, received from D. C. Dudley, superintendent		84 71
April 12, 1887, received from State Treasurer		3,400 00
May 22, 1887, received from State Treasurer		4,550 00
May 26, 1887, received from D. C. Dudley, superintendent		60 10
June 8, 1887, received from State Treasurer		635 00
August 3, 1887, received from D. C. Dudley, superintendent		118 05
August 10, 1887, received from State Treasurer		640 00
October 7, 1887, received from D. C. Dudley, superintendent		173 27
October 8, 1887, received from State Treasurer		260 00
December 8, 1887, received from D. C. Dudley, superintendent		371 05
December 9, 1887, received from State Treasurer		315 00
January 9, 1888, received from State Treasurer		2,600 00
February 3, 1888, received from A. Reichenecker, on note		12.30
February 11, 1888, received from State Treasurer		700 00
February 17, 1888, received from State Treasurer		4,050 00
March 17, 1888, received from State Treasurer		3,450 00
March 17, 1888, received from John E. Ray, superintendent		92 77
March 29, 1888, received from State Treasurer		1,430 00
April 6, 1888, received from John E. Ray, superintendent		131 31
April 3, 1888, received from State Treasurer		1,710 00
April 30, 1888, received from State Treasurer		5,581 00
May 25, 1888, received from State Treasurer		3,500 00
June 11, 1888, received from John E. Ray, superintendent		171 29
July 3, 1888, received from State Treasurer		1,640 00
July 16, 1888, received from State Treasprer		500 00
August 9, 1888, received from State Treasurer		719 22
August 9, 1888, received from John E. Ray, superintendent		197 29
October 4, 1888, received from Superintendent John E. Ray		96 60
December 7, 1888, received from John E. Ray, superintendent		140 25
December 24, 1888, received from State Treasurer		895 34
Total amount received from all sources from December 31, 1886, to December 24, 1888, inclusive		$ 50,838 46

Expenditures are as follows:

Feb. 8, 1887, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	$ 4,286 28
April 12, 1887, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers	4,682 76

May 24, 1887, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers		4,028 34
Aug 2, 1887, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers		2,504 04
Oct. 7, 1887, paid audit, as per vouchers		4,243 49
Dec. 8, 1887, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers		6,028 97
Feb. 9, 1888, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers		4,436 18
April 5, 1888 paid audit, as per vouchers		4,458 61
June 5, 1888, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers		4,586 88
Aug 9, 1888, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers		2,517 73
Oct. 4 1888, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers		4,288 00
Dec. 5, 1888, paid audit of this date, as per vouchers		5,300 10
Total amount paid out from Feb 8, 1887, to Dec. 5, 1888, inclusive		$ 51,292 10
Amount due First National Bank, of Colorado Springs Colorado		453 61

Your treasurer would also submit the following supplementary report:

The institution has received through State warrant of $6,000.00 issued to the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colo., for payment of first installment of deficit, appropriation $5,925.00 cash, with which that mount of old warrants were cancelled. The institution realized for State warrant of $5,000.00 issued to the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colo., for payment of deficit, the sum of $4,959.60 cash, with which that amount of deficit warrants were cancelled.

The difference between the amount realized by the institution for State warrants issued to the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colo., on special appropriation for payment of deficit, and the accumulated interest on deficit warrants approximating $1,476.54, was paid by the institution from funds received by it for current expenses for the years 1887 and 1888, thus showing that the institution has lived within its means and would have had a few hundred dollars on hand had it not been for it having to pay a portion of this old deficit out of its funds received for current expenses.

Very respectfully submitted,

A. L. LAWTON,

Treasurer.

The Sixth General Assembly made a special appropriation of $11,000 for the purpose of paying off the

deficit existing at the close of the fiscal year A. D. 1886.

By the terms of the act making this appropriation, $6,000 was available in 1887 and $5,000 in 1888, and the warrants for these amounts must be drawn on the State Treasurer by the president and secretary of the board of trustees of the institution, and in favor of the party holding the claim against the institution, which was the First National Bank of Colorado Springs. The warrants were duly drawn and presented to the State Treasurer for payment, and by him endorsed "No funds." The trustees then disposed of the warrants upon the best terms possible and applied the proceeds to the cancellation of the outstanding indebtedness. This transaction is given in detail in the supplementary report of the treasurer.

HENRI R. FOSTER,
President Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Blind Institute:

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting my annual report in regard to the sanitary condition of the Mute and Blind Institution, I have only to say that the drainage, cleanliness and general sanitary supervision remains as perfect and effective as at my last report, and in this respect nothing remains to be remedied. I regret to announce that there have been more cases of sickness than formerly, but in each instance of continued fever the cases were evidently imported ones, as evidenced by developments soon after their admission to the institution. Considering the large number of children in attendance, the percentage of cases of sickness has been unusually small.

No fatal cases have occurred, and no new cases of importance have developed.

I desire to again call the attention of the board to the crowded condition of the institution, and especially of the sleeping rooms for both boys and girls. This obtains to such extent that the cubic feet of air to each occupant is entirely insufficient as judged by laws of ventilation. The institution is greatly in need of an infirmary or out-building for the proper care of the sick, and such a building or infirmary becomes an imperative necessity when we consider the liability at any time of an epidemic of an infectious or contagious disease.

Respectfully submitted,

B. P. ANDERSON, M.D.,
Attending Physician.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
November 27, 1888.

HENRI R. FOSTER,
President Board of Trustees.

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Board of Trustees of the Colorado Institute for the Mute and Blind:

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to hand you herewith a report of the conduct and operations of the Institution for the Education of the Mute and Blind of Colorado, for the two years ending November 30, 1888. That it has been a period of unprecedented prosperity in the history of the school, you need only refer to the statistics herewith furnished to be fully convinced. And when I say prosperity, I mean it in the fullest, truest sense of the word. The faithfulness, efficiency, energy and earnestness of the teachers and officers have been an inspiration to the pupils, who have thereby been led to better habits of industry and application. There is no better organized nor more capable corps of teachers, if I may be permitted to judge, in any like institution west of the Mississippi, if indeed in this broad land. The obedience and gentlemanly bearing of the pupils, too, have been a constant source of gratification and encouragement to the superintendent. There has been but one serious hindrance to the progress of the institution, so far as the general work is concerned. The painful and continued illness of the former most excellent superintendent, Mr. D. C. Dudley, to whose energy, devotion, executive ability and Christian conduct, is due, more than to any thing else, the present prosperous condition of the institution, rendered it necessary, to the deep regret of all concerned, for him to resign the position which he had so acceptably filled for more than three years.

Among the pupils there has not been a death; nor had there been a serious case of sickness during the two

years until the recent crowded condition of the building has rendered it almost dangerous. The loving hand of a kind Providence has shielded and protected us from pestilence and epidemics.

This is the fifteenth year of the history of this institution. During this period about one hundred and fifty children have been under instruction here; and yet, only two deaths have ever occurred. This is indeed a remarkable record. I fear, however, that we shall not have so good a report to make very long, unless our present crowded condition is relieved.

In the Institution there are three departments, viz: the Educational, the Domestic, the Industrial. From this it will be seen that we try to cultivate and develop to the highest possible degree the mind, the heart and the body. I will speak briefly of the departments in the order in which I have named them. First:

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The work of the institution is simply a part of the general system of education which is provided for every child in the State. The children who receive instruction here are those whose total or partial deafness or blindness is such as to render it impossible for them to receive the benefits of the ordinary public schools near their homes. This has necessitated the establishment of a special school for these less fortunate ones, who are deprived of one or more of their senses. I will not stop here to say that it is one of the noble characteristics which distinguish civilized, Christianized nations from the heathen, that they do not treat such children as brutes, but as unfortunate members of the great human family, entitled to the same consideration, the same privileges, the same advantages that our more favored offsprings enjoy. May I not say that we owe them a greater debt?

The great object of this institution is to render the condition of these children, as nearly as possible, the same as that of their more favored fellow-beings—to put them, so far as practicable, upon the same plane with their speaking, seeing and hearing brethren. To do this successfully, with the natural disadvantages under which they must labor, you will see at once that it is necessary to employ *the best of teachers, and the most convenient and helpful appliances.* Even under most favorable conditions, it is a very laborious and almost impossible undertaking.

THE BLIND DEPARTMENT.

You will readily see that the difficulties referred to above apply with less force to the blind than to the deaf. Through the ear the former acquire information and obtain a flow of language, from which the deaf are entirely excluded; and being acquainted with a spoken language, that knowledge is invaluable as a foundation upon which to build the superstructure of an extensive education. Although our blind department has been in operation only about five years, and there is but one of the pupils now here who came at the beginning, yet we have those among the present attendants whose progress and advancement will compare very favorably with the standing of children in the higher grades of our public schools. They read readily both the raised letters and the New York "point system," the latter consisting of perforations made in thick, stiff paper; a certain number of these perforations, occupying a certain position with relation to each other, representing the respective letters of the alphabet. Pupils are furnished with slates prepared for the purpose, by means of which they easily write, and thus communicate with their parents and friends at a distance. They are taught spelling, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic and even some of

the branches of science. And with almost amazing accuracy they work mentally, very difficult problems in mathematics. There is now on foot a movement to secure an appropriation from Congress to aid in the higher education of the blind, which I greatly hope will be successful. This is the more important, since the time allowed by most of the States for the schooling of the blind and deaf is entirely too short for them to have the advantages of an advanced course.

Particular attention is given to music, vocal and instrumental. If there is one department in which the blind, as a class, excel, and for which they have a peculiar fondness, it is in this. And it is, by no means, to be overlooked, since it is frequently the case that they can make a living in this way after leaving school, to say nothing of the pleasurable feature of it.

THE DEAF-MUTE DEPARTMENT.

The education of the deaf is attended with very much greater difficulty. The loss of hearing naturally entails the loss of speech. And where there has never been any hearing, there has naturally never been any speech. The deaf-mute, then, is entirely cut off from the outside world, so far as communication by means of a spoken language is concerned. And, being unacquainted with a spoken language, he has no conception of a written language, until this is given him by constant and laborious effort.

The difficulty of acquiring a correct use of the English language is partially understood, when we observe the errors made by even the most accomplished foreign-born citizens in its use. To find an adult foreigner who can use the English language with even a moderate degree of accuracy, is the exception, though he may have lived here for years. (And the average foreigner labors under no little difficulty

in even making himself intelligible to an English-speaking person.) The numerous irregularities of the language, together with the great lack of system, the thousands of exceptions to all rules, the differences in spelling and pronunciation, and many other things, render ours one of the most difficult languages spoken.

Now, consider this fact, in connection with the one stated above, viz: that the congenitally deaf have no conception of any written or spoken language, and you get some idea of the the task which lies before the teacher of the deaf *to impart*, and the pupil *to acquire*, this language.

There are few tasks more arduous, few callings in which one can more easily fail. Hence arises the greatest possible need of the most talented teachers, and the force of the remark recently given utterance to by one of the most successful and experienced instructors of the deaf on this continent: "There is no vocation in which it may be more truthfully said, 'a poor thing is dear at any price,' than in the profession of the education of the deaf and dumb."

And yet, with all these difficulties staring us in the face, there are those brave enough to undertake it—some for the "loaves and fishes," be it said to their shame; some for the love and sympathy which make them willing to do and dare, and even die (as some have done), if thereby they may lift up an unfortunate brother, ameliorate the condition of one deprived of some of his faculties, supply the deficiency and lead to Heaven those who otherwise must grope their way in ignorance and darkness. Yes, there are men and women who have declined more lucrative positions and despised the offer of greater income *for the love of the work*. And these, thank God, have succeeded. They have led out of darkness and from under the shadows the minds and souls of those fettered by nature, "into the marvelous

light and liberty" of accomplished, educated, Christian citizenship. They have given to the world, so to speak, some ripe scholars, some of the most devoutly pious men and women who adorn society, some artisans, authors and poets, of whom the world may well be proud. These are the exceptions, however, and the conscientious, faithful teacher may congratulate himself, if he gives the pupils under his charge a good practical use of the English language, and an experimental knowledge of arithmetic, grammar, geography, history and the ordinary branches taught in our public schools.

ARTICULATION.

This system of instruction is used, to a greater or less extent, in nearly all the schools for the deaf in America and Europe. I will not stop here to discuss its merits, as it was so ably done by my predecessor in the last report of this institution. Suffice it to say, that the success attained is such as to justify the effort to give every deaf child an opportunity to test his ability to speak and to read the lips. And while the percentage of those who progress satisfactorily is comparatively small, it is sufficient to induce me to give each pupil who enters this school a fair trial to develop what powers to speak he may possess. Those whose progress warrants it are kept in this department, while those who do not succeed are put into the sign department, where all the deaf of sound mind and body can be taught a fair use of the English language.

AURAL DEVELOPMENT.

A new feature has been added to our course of instructions since the issue of the last report—that of aural development. The object had in view is the testing of what power of hearing the deaf have, and improving that power as much as possible. There is a question in the minds of some as to whether the hearing is actually

improved, or the child is simply made cognizant of the fact of its possession. However, it has been found by actual experiment that some children, thought to be almost totally deaf, have ability to hear, when the proper appliances are used, which ability has been allowed to lie dormant so long as to render the possessor almost unconscious of its existence. By the aid of the audiphone, the flexible tube, Currier's "duplex tube," etc., there have been developments which have astonished the most sanguine friends of this system. It may not be amiss to give our own short experience in this department. At the late Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Institutions for the Education of the Deaf, held in Jackson, Mississippi, last April, the discussion upon this subject convinced me that some of our pupils could be benefitted by the use of these aural appliances. Consequently I applied to your board, at the August meeting, for the authority to purchase some of these instruments. Ready for every good word and work, and glad to do all in your power for alleviating the condition of the unfortunate children under your foster-care, you readily acceded to the request. The results have already been such as to fully reward you for the experiment.

The first case tried was that of Dora More, a girl of seventeen, who lost her hearing most largely about three years ago. Unfortunately her eyesight is also nearly gone, the same cause producing deafness and blindness. The only means of conversing with her was by putting the mouth very near her ear, over which she held one hand to catch as much of the sound as possible, and speaking very loudly. The first effort with the flexible tube was a success—*a charm*. As soon as I began to speak through it, her face beamed with delight, and every feature told the joy she felt. Her teacher can speak with her in a really low tone of voice and she un-

derstands perfectly well. With another case, Eddie Foss, a boy of seventeen, whose hearing left him at three years of age, almost as pleasing results have followed. Of course, neither of these is totally deaf. But what was practical deafness has been converted into good hearing, so that an ordinary conversation can be readily heard, if addressed to them through the instrument.

There are other cases of less promise, which more cultivation may cause to produce fine fruit. If this shall prove true, we shall be much more than repaid for the trouble and expense of the experiment; and I shall hope, sooner or later, to have a large class taught exclusively through the ear. The two cases referred to above now receive all their instruction that way. Think of it. Deaf-mutes taught to hear and speak.

I feel constrained to add a word about our art department. What music is to the blind, drawing and painting are to the deaf. As a glance at the work done in the classes will show, several of our pupils have decided talents for drawing, and one or two give promise of becoming distinguished artists. Mr. Campbell has imparted much of his enthusiasm to his pupils, and they have begun the present session with an earnestness that will tell.

The classes in the sign department are doing better than ever before. The earnestness with which they study, and the success attained, are sources of gratification, and I feel very much encouraged in the work of the institution.

There is a most serious drawback in the educational department because of a lack of suitable appliances, apparatus, school-rooms, etc. In the deaf-mute department, there is not a well-equipped school-room. And the want of a good supply of scientific apparatus has

materially retarded the progress of the more advanced pupils. May we not hope that the next legislature will supply the means to remove these difficulties?

ATTENDANCE.

The total attendance at the institution for the past two years has been just 100. Of this number 85 have been enrolled the present session. The last report showed an attendance at that time of 59, classified as follows:

Deaf-mute boys		23
Deaf-mute girls		17
Blind boys		10
Blind girls		9
Total		59
Since that time we have added, in all		41
Making a total attendance for the two years of		100
Of this number, we have expelled	2	
Removed to other States	2	
Dismissed because of feeble-mindedness	2	
Voluntarily remained at home	13	
Total dismissions		19
Present attendance		81
These are classified as follows:		
Deaf-mute boys	30	
Deaf-mute girls	25	
Blind boys	13	
Blind girls	13	
Total		81

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

It is the desire of the officers of the institution to make this department as much like a home as is possible, and every effort is directed to that end. The superintendent has done what he could to put himself in the place of father to the children. To all intents, the matron stands in the place of mother. The necessity of this is apparent, when you consider the fact that these children are not only far separated from their parents, but are rendered doubly dependent upon some kind protector by reason of their affliction. To supply this necessity is the great aim of this department.

The female officers take the girls out to walk at least once a week, thus giving them a good amount of healthful exercise and fresh air. They are not allowed to go shopping, except in company with some officer. They are thus kept from any exposure to outsiders. In the institution the boys and girls are kept as entirely separate as if they were in different buildings, or schools, except in the school-rooms and dining-room, where they are under the watch-care of the officers. Their play-grounds are divided by high, closely built fences. The sleeping apartments are in different wings of the building, with the rooms of the officers between them and among them. The door of approach to the girls' dormitories is secured by a strong wire shutter, which is locked carefully every night. In addition to this, we have a night watchman who is required to visit every part of the premises every hour during the night. It will be seen, then, that no danger can arise from that source.

The boys are encouraged to engage in athletic sports of various kinds, which inure to their health and physical development. This is sufficiently augmented by their work in the industrial department to free them from any danger which might arise from a neglect in this direction.

The following hours are observed in the arrangement of study and work:

Rise at	5:30 a. m.
Breakfast for pupils at	6:30 a. m.
Breakfast for officers at	7:00 a. m.
Chapel exercises at	8:00 a. m.
School duties begin at	8.20 a. m.
Recess from 10:40 to	11:00 a. m.
Close of school at	12:50 p. m.
Dinner for all at	1:00 p. m.
Choir exercises for the blind from 2 00 to	3:00 p. m.
Work in industrial department from 2.00 to	5:00 p. m.
Girls walk Tuesdays from 4:00 to	5:30 p. m.
Exercise for all, daily, from 5:00 to	6 00 p. m
Supper for pupils at	6 00 p. m.
Supper for officers at	6:30 p. m.

Study hour from 7:00 to . . . . . 8:45 p. m.
Small children retire at . . . . . 8:00 p. m.
All retire at . . . . . 9:00 p. m.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

There are various causes which produce deafness or blindness—sometimes both. As a rule, these are such diseases as affect the glands of the throat, etc., most generally the acute forms which work such disaster in connection with the ocular and auricular nerves. And yet, strange to say, sometimes the most trivial things produce deafness or blindness. For instance, six of our pupils lost their sight from sore eyes; one by having ashes blown into the eyes, while two became deaf from sore throat, two from a fall, two from cold, and four from teething. I speak of these things to warn parents against such criminal carelessness as might result in such a fearful calamity to their offspring.

There is quite a prevalent notion among a great many people that intermarriages between the deaf are a very prolific cause of deafness, and one warm friend of the deaf is considering the advisability of establishing a colony of deaf-mutes. Upon this subject a distinguished scientist has said: "In the case of sight, disuse is supposed to be a sufficient cause (for blindness). Disuse of hearing, however, is difficult to experience in this world. Excessive use, that is, the constant presence of excessive noise might, and does, cause deafness. The greater number of cases are, however, to be accounted for probably by disease. Dumbness would ultimately follow deafness. * * * The interbreeding of deaf-mutes should produce a deaf-mute race, after a considerable lapse of time. Hearing is a sense of great antiquity, and the tendency to reproduce normal organs of hearing is so strong that they are to be looked for in the children of deaf-mutes for a long period." Another has said: "The proportion of deaf-mutes born of deaf-mutes is larger than in normal people."

My experience has been too short to press my views upon the public; and yet I would not be a man if I did not have views. If my advice was asked, I would rather insist that those who are congenital mutes should not intermarry. I see but little objection, if any, to the marriage of congenitals with semi-mutes or of semi-mutes marrying each other. I see no good reason for depriving the deaf of the pleasures and advantages to be derived from the conjugal relations.

As to the possibility of establishing a deaf variety of the human race I see no reason for alarm. In all my associations with deaf mutes during the past fourteen years, I can recall but two families of married deaf mutes in which there are any deaf offspring. One of these is a rather remarkable case; that of parents who, themselves being deaf, had seven children, all of whom were deaf. Three of these children are married—two to deaf mutes and one to a speaking person. The deaf mute couples have several children, all of whom hear and speak. The one who married a speaking person has no child, so far as my knowledge extends. It really seems, then, that what appeared to be an evil consequence in the first generation was corrected in the second. But let me quote some of the wisest and most experienced men in the profession upon the subject:

Mr. Job Williams, principal of the Hartford school, the first of the kind established in America, says: "From 1850 to 1874, inclusive, there were five general gatherings at the American Asylum of its former pupils. Among those assembled were the heads of 127 families having children. In 97 of these families both parents were deaf-mutes, and the aggregate number of children was 266, of whom 32, or *twelve per cent.*, were deaf-mutes. In 30 other families but 1 parent was a deaf-mute, and there were 76 children, of whom 5, or *six and one-half per cent.*, were deaf-mutes.

"Let us look at another set of facts. In 25 families who have sent children to this school since 1877, hearing parents, related by blood, have had 124 children, of whom 37, or *thirty per cent.*, were born deaf, and 20, or *sixteen per cent.*, were accidentally deaf—*i. e.*, *fifty-three per cent.* of their children were deaf."

The principal of the Virginia institution says: "On our general register of pupils we have the names of some 600 persons. This register includes all who have been here since the opening of the school in 1839. In looking over this list, I find that there have been a number of marriages in which both parties were mutes, and know of but three of these marriages which have produced deaf-mute offspring."

Dr. P. G. Gillett, superintendent of the Illinois institution, the largest in the world, tells of 1,886 pupils, representing 1,705 families, and yet "among the 1,705 families, in 8 families the father and mother were deaf; in 1 family the father was deaf. * * * Of the deaf-mutes who have been connected with the institution as pupils and have left it, 272 have married deaf-mutes, and 21 have married hearing persons. These marriages have been as fruitful of offspring as the average of marriages in society at large, some of them resulting in large families of children. It is interesting to know that among all these only 16 have deaf-mute children. In some of the families having a deaf child, there are children who hear. These facts clearly indicate that the probability of deaf offspring from deaf parentage is remote, while other facts * * * very clearly indicate a deaf person probably has, or will have, a deaf relative other than a child."

Prof. J. L. Noyes, of the Minnesota school, says: "For twenty-two years I have been superintendent of the Minnesota school; have had about 500 deaf children under my care. During that time over 30 of them have

married and have children, but none of these are deaf."

There is much more testimony which I might give, but this seems quite sufficient. One may readily see from these *facts*, taken from schools for the deaf in all parts of America, that the popular opinion, substantiated by that of learned scientists above quoted, is *almost groundless*. Other causes, then, must be sought.

Among our own pupils who have been in attendance here during the past two years, 71 in all, I find the following facts relating to the causes of deafness:

Congenital (born deaf)	17
Unknown	14
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	8
Brain fever	6
Scarlet fever	5
Teething	4
Typhoid fever	3
Cold	2
Eruption	2
Fall	2
Throat trouble	2
Whooping cough	2
Lung fever	1
Sunstroke, followed by fever	1
Diphtheria	1
Impure blood	1

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

There have been 29 pupils in attendance in this department during the past two sessions, and the causes of their blindness are recorded as follows:

Unknown	7
Inflammation	6
Congenital	5
Measels	3
Small-pox	2
Meningitis	1
Blown up by giant powder	1
Scarlet fever	1
Ashes blown into the eyes of	1
St. Vitus' dance	1
Fall	1

CHANGES.

Several changes have taken place in the school since the last report was issued. The growth of the institu-

tion made it necessary to appoint an additional teacher in the deaf-mute department in June, 1887. The position was given Mr. John E. Ray, an A. M. graduate of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, and for ten years a teacher in the State School for the Deaf and Blind, located in Raleigh, North Carolina.

The most deplorable change was that made necessary by the continued ill health of our former beloved superintendent, Prof. D. C. Dudley, whose physical condition was such as to render him entirely unable to longer discharge the onerous duties devolving upon him. He resigned December 15, 1887, and was succeeded by John E. Ray, the newly appointed teacher, who filled the position of teacher and superintendent until the end of the session. It is peculiarly gratifying to be able to state that the improved condition of Prof. Dudley's health was such as to warrant his appointment as teacher of the high class at the beginning of the present session, which position he still holds, to the great delight of us all.

Miss Frankie Saunders, of Illinois, was appointed to assist Mr. Ray during the part of the session after Prof. Dudley's resignation. She retired at the close of school in June, 1888.

Miss Jennie Lee, who so acceptably filled the posirion of teacher of the third class for two years, resigned last June to accept a similar position in the Kentucky institution, located in Danville, Kentucky, her native place.

Mrs. Anna C. Wing, widow of the late lamented and accomplished George Wing, who was at the time of his death teacher of the high class in the Illinois institution, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Lee. By her long association with deaf mutes, the assistance she gave her husband in his

work, her most charming disposition and self-forgetfulness, Mrs. Wing is rendered peculiarly fitted for the place and is delighting us all.

The continued growth of the institution made it necessary to have still another teacher for the deaf and also one for the blind. The selection of a man for the first of these places fell upon Mr. G. W. Veditz, a semi-mute gentleman, a full graduate of the Maryland School for the Deaf, and of Washington College for Deaf Mutes, from which he has already obtained the A. M. degree. As a thorough, well-equipped teacher of the deaf he has few equals and fewer superiors. He is giving perfect satisfaction in his work. He has also been recently appointed editor of our paper, *The Colorado Index*.

The latter position is filled by Mr. F. H. Manning, who comes to us with the best of recommendations, being a full graduate of one of the best colleges in this country.

The removal of Mr. E. C. Campbell out of the building made it necessary to appoint another boys' supervisor. This position is most acceptably filled by Mr. F. T. Brown, who has been connected with the institution for several years. We are peculiarly fortunate in securing such an able and accomplished corps of officers and teachers.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

As nearly as possible, I believe it to be the duty of the management of an institution like ours to train the pupils, not only in the use of language, but also to make of themselves useful and self-sustaining citizens. For this reason, the arrangement of this is different from that of the other departments of the public school system of the State. The pupils are all given instruction in some kind of work. A large class of deaf-mute boys is in the carpenter shop three hours each day, including Satur-

days. Here they are under the care of an experienced cabinet-maker, who takes a very deep interest in his pupils, and instills much enthusiam into them. There are several of the boys in the shop now who can make a good, comfortable living at their trade, if it became neeessary for them to suddenly stop school. And some of the work turned out by them would do credit to any cabinet-maker. A good deal of attention has been given by Mr. Gale, for the past session, to teaching two of the boys wood-carving. The suceess attained is far above anything he had even hoped for. A talent and taste have been exemplified which will bring to these boys a handsome living.

The printing office is still presided over by Mr. H. M. Harbert, who teaches in the educational department in the forenoon, and devotes his afternoon hours to this department. He has a larger number of boys under his charge this season than ever before. Some of these have already earned good wages during their former vacations. It is greatly to be hoped that the legislature will provide the necessary means for procuring a full line of such type as is necessary to the successful operation of a first-class job office, so that this important feature of the printing trade may be fully taught. If we had these, we could realize a handsome income from the work thus done by our boys. The principal work of this department has heretofore been the type setting necessary to the issue of the weekly paper, *The Colorado Index*, which goes as a regular visitant to the homes of the parents of all our children. The paper has not only paid its own way, but has been actually a source of small revenue to the institution, the subscriptions and advertisements more than paying the expenses of publication.

Another great benefit derived from this department is the fact that the pupils read *The Index* voraciously, since it gives much local news in connection with our

school. Their use of language is thus greatly improved. This is no small matter in the efforts we make to teach the deaf the use of our mother tongue.

The blind boys are encouraged in their work at cane-seating, the only trade we have yet been able to teach them. With the increased attendance in the blind department, and the growing number of large boys, it becomes a matter of the greatest importance that facilities be available for teaching these blind boys mattress-making and broom-making. These are really the only trades at which the blind can hope to make a livelihood after leaving school, and is it not really a shame that they can not have the benefit of them? If we had the room, this matter would receive immediate attention. As soon as this is done, we can not only make all our own mattresses and brooms, but can realize a considerable amount from sales. I believe in making our boys self-sustaining as far as is practicable. Shall we have the room?

There is yet another department of mechanical training which would prove very useful to the institution. It is employed in nearly all the schools for the deaf in America. I refer to shoe-making. Since science has done so much to facilitate mechanical operations, there is not a great deal to be made from it, and yet a shoe shop would save us several hundred dollars annually, besides giving useful employment to quite a number of our boys.

The deaf-mute girls are instructed in needle-work, crocheting, dress-making, mending, etc., as well as in general house-work, while the blind girls devote a part of their time to bead-work and such other things as they can do to advantage. I think it very important that we teach our girls the culinary art as well as needle-work. But the same serious difficulty stares us in the face—want of room and the proper appliances.

OUR THANKS

Are due and are hereby extended to the following, who have rendered valuable favors to our school:

To a very large number of the merchants and citizens of Colorado Springs, who so generously and substantially remembered everyone connected with the institution, during the last Christmas holidays, Easter and Thanksgiving day. Space forbids the mention of the beautiful Christmas-tree, laden with costly and useful presents for all the children; the confections, the fruits, the handsome gifts, etc., which came pouring in upon us.

To the Denver & Rio Grande, the Santa Fé, the Union Pacific, the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, the Colorado Midland, the Burlington Route, and the Missouri Pacific railroads for half fare for our pupils, as well as for other valuable favors extended to us.

To the editors of the city papers for their uniform kindness and their great interest in the welfare and success of our school, as well as for material assistance given at different times.

To the publishers of many of the papers of the State, and those of similar institutions in other States, for the weekly visits of their papers, which have come to us free of charge.

To Dr. J. R. Eskridge, for such valuable professional services as he has, from time to time, so kindly rendered several of the pupils of the institution without charge.

To Dr. R. F. Manders, for substantial aid to the printing office.

To the American Printing House for the Blind and the committee in charge of evangelical literature, for numerous publications.

OUR URGENT NEEDS.

The growth of the institution has made it absolutely necessary to enlarge our facilities, or to have the work so crippled as to defeat the very end had in view in the establishment of the school. My predecessor wisely said in his last report: "The house is now full to overflowing, and it would be unwise to admit more pupils and endanger the health of all by overcrowding." If that was true when the actual attendance was fifty-nine, what must it be at present, when the enrollment for this fall session alone has reached eighty-five—nearly 50 per cent. greater? The propheey of Prof. Dudley has been verified, too; for we have had more sickness this session than at any time since the establishment of the school. But how could we do otherwise than receive the children who were crying at our doors for admission to the privileges of an education, for the ability to become self-sustaining citizens and useful members of society.

Nor is this the worst feature of the situation. From information at hand I find that there are to-day sixty other children, deaf or blind, of proper age, in the State, who should be here at school. And these are simply those whose names I have. From circumstances which are trustworthy, I am convinced that there are not less than one hundred children in Colorado who ought to be attending our school. Our State can not afford to allow this condition of affairs to longer exist. We must have more room. And in building we must have an eye to the future. It is necessary that we erect, at the earliest possible day, a building entirely separate from the present main building, three stories high, which shall be used for school-room purposes, a chapel, art room and the industrial department.

It is simply impossible to conduct the affairs of the school as they should be carried on without some means

of heating the buildings. We now have to resort to the use of stoves in all the rooms, except in a part of the extreme south wing, where we are using an old hot-air furnace, whose worn-out condition makes it absolutely dangerous. The extreme peril to which we are exposed in having to use stoves among children, a part of whom can not see, and the rest can not hear, can only be imagined when you think of the calamity which a little carelessness or oversight would cause. Suppose a fire should break out! And this is only one side of it. The unusual amount of sickness in school this session must be due almost wholly to our want of heating conveniences, coupled with the crowded condition of all the apartments.

We can no longer get along without a kitchen, a dining-room, store-room and apartments for the domestics employed about the premises. We can arrange these all in the same building.

And then we are virtually without any laundry. A laundry and place for an electric light plant can be put under the same roof. I have gotten estimates for these three structures and their cost will be:

For the school building, including the necessary furniture. .	$ 63,000
For the steam heating plant, laundry and electric plant . . .	10,000
For the kitchen, dining-rooms, domestics' quarters, etc . . .	7,000
Total amount needed	$ 80,000

You will observe that I have made no mention in this estimate of other needs of comparatively minor importance. Let me briefly hint at a few of them:

The only place for our forty girls to use for sewing, study, work and play is one small room, 18×22 feet. Their only convenience for washing is a little room less than ten feet square, with four bowls in it. There are only two very small bath-rooms in the institution, to be used by more than one hundred persons, including the officers, and these have only three small bath tubs each.

The situation on the boys' side of the house is even worse, if possible.

Our fences are actually falling down from the effects of decay, and the shelters under which we keep the vehicles are really worthless.

Some of these evils will be largely remedied when we get the new buildings asked for, and we can meet most of the others out of our regular income. I am sure that the legislature of the State need only have attention called to these things to insure action so necessary for the comfort, health and progress of these unfortunate children.

The time is at hand when we must have a bakery of our own, in which we can not only make all our bread, but can give instruction to pupils in this important trade.

In all the improvements of which I have spoken as being needed, I have taken into consideration the fact that our boys can do much of the wood work in our own carpenter shop, which will be no inconsiderable saving to the State.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Quite a number of material improvements have been made about the premises since the last report, among which some of the most important are these:

Our building is now lighted by electricity, furnished from the regular city plant. It would be decidedly economical in the end for us to put in our own dynamo and fixtures, which would cost, at the furthest, not more than $2,500. We are now paying over $700 a year for our lighting, and when we get our new buildings, it will cost us, at the same rate, nearly twice this amount annually to continue the present arrangement.

The carpenter shop has been removed and enlarged to more than twice its former size.

The printing office has also been taken out of the main building, and now occupies the place formerly used for the cabinet shop.

The halls on the side of the building occupied by the boys have been, with the stair-cases, very much improved, being wainscoted to the height of some four or five feet. There have been other repairs and improvements about the premises which have cost a considerable amount.

In the way of furniture we have bought an excellent piano for the blind department, put in a large new range, for which we have suffered a great need for a long time, and two dozen single beds and mattresses, together with four dozen chairs, to accommodate the enlarged attendance.

A CRYING NEED.

There is the greatest possible necessity for the immediate establishment of a school for the feeble-minded. In my travels, during the summer and fall, I have met numbers of children who are fit subjects for such a school. I am confident that I can put at least twenty such children in the school, if established, within less than twelve mohths. Some of these are now in county jails, alms-houses and the insane hospital. It is seriously to be deplored that these children cannot have what mental power they possess so developed as to render them capable of caring for themselves in the future. Is it not economical (not to say anything of the humanity of it) to care for these helpless ones? And it is wonderful what development science and experience have wrought in the training of such children.

CONCLUSION.

The institution has accomplished a most wonderful work, considering the unfavorable circumstances under

which it has had to labor. It is a source of great pleasure to be able to chronicle the growing interest which the citizens of the State generally are taking in its welfare. If we receive the appropriation asked for, we shall be upon a solid foundation for the next several years; and when we contemplate the fact that only about one-half the children in the State who are proper subjects for our school are here, the greater necessity appears for the immediate erection of the three buildings referred to. We have received twenty-six new pupils this fall, and there is every prospect for a much larger number next year. Unless liberal provisions are made for these children they must grow up in ignorance, and, in many instances, in vice. The public spirited people of Colorado will not allow the deaf and blind children of their State to be neglected.

JOHN E. RAY,
Superintendent.

LIST OF PUPILS

IN ATTENDANCE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS, ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1888.

DEAF MUTE DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Bailey, Frederick	Mrs. Laura Bailey	Gunnison	Gunnison
Barton, Adelbert	Mrs. Carrie A. Barton	Cañon City	Fremont
Barton, Coral	Mrs. Carrie A. Barton	Cañon City	Fremont
†Beaver, Celia	James Beaver	Delta	Gunnison
*Brauer, Lena	Frank Brauer	Denver	Arapahoe
*Brummet, Cora	John Brummet	Denver	Arapahoe
Bullock, George	Mrs. Melinda Bullock	Springer	New Mexico
Burtnett, Eddie	Mrs. Lucy Burtnett	Falcon	El Paso
Butler, Pearlee	Mrs. Nancy Bragg	Colo. Springs	El Paso
Calhoun, Katie	John Calhoun	Greenland	Douglas
Capehart, Joseph	Aaron Capehart	Denver	Arapahoe
Cunningham, Bennie	W. D. Cunningham	Leadville	Lake
*Decker, Daniel	Mrs. Mary O'Brien	Denver	Arapahoe
Docken, Sjul	Mrs. Mary Severson	Virginia Dale	Larimer
*Drumm, Edna	August Drumm	Denver	Arapahoe
*Foss, Edgar J	H. W. Foss	Silver Cliff	Custer
Goddard, Essie	L. W. Goddard	Sunshine	Boulder
*Greenewald, Willie	Valentine Greenewald	Denver	Arapahoe
Guymon, James	LaFayette Guymon	Mancos	La Plata
*Henry, John	James Henry	Denver	Arapahoe
†*Holton, Lena	Mrs. A. E. Holton	Evergreen	Jefferson
†Honeywell, Cora	R. Honeywell	Pueblo	Pueblo
†*Hoover, Louisa		Colo. Springs	El Paso
*Horton, Frank	Mrs. Mary S. Horton	Denver	Arapahoe
Horton, Willie	Mrs. Mary S. Horton	Denver	Arapahoe
Hubbard, Paul D	P. L. Hubbard	Denver	Arapahoe
†Huffman, Robert	A. K. Huffman	Colo. Springs	El Paso
Hunter, Lulu	Mrs. M. S. Hunter	Grand Junction	Mesa
*Jacobs, Frederick	Mrs. Etta Jacobs	Greeley	Weld
*Kennealey, Martin	Michael Kennealey	Walsenburg	Huerfano

LIST OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Kennedy, Hattie M	E. J. Kennedy	Parachute	Garfield
*Kestner, Maximilian	Maximilian Kuner	Denver	Arapahoe
†*Lindstrom, Annie	John Lindstrom	Denver	Arapahoe
*Lopez, Antonia	Ricardo Lopez	Tres Piedras	New Mexico
†Longhran, Enos	Hugh Longhran	Central City	Gilpin
McGinnity, Stephen	Thomas McGinnity	Denver	Arapahoe
McGowan, Eddie	Mrs. A. McGowan	Denver	Arapahoe
Mawhiney, Bonita	Mrs. Agnes Mawhiney	Leadville	Lake
Mawhiney, Virginia	Mrs. Agnes Mawhiney	Leadville	Lake
*Mestas, Josefa	Juan Mestas	Cordova	Las Animas
Miller, Frank	H. F. Miller	Golden	Jefferson
*Mislagle, Amanda	I. N. Milslagle	Gardner	Huerfano
*Mislagle, Rowena	I. N. Milslagle	Gardner	Huerfano
*More, Dora M	J. W. More	Leadville	Lake
Mortimer, Wilford	Miss S. C. Mortimer	San Francisco	California
Nash, John	Joseph Nash	Buena Vista	Chaffee
Nelson, Frederick	Rasmus Nelson	Brush	Weld
†Nelson, Henry J	Thorkel Nelson	Fort Morgan	Weld
Orr, Jennie	Mrs. Emma L. Orr	Buena Vista	Chaffee
*Patterson, Birdie	N. F. Patterson	Pueblo	Pueblo
†Reichenecker, Louisa	A. Reichenecker	Como	Park
†Reichenecker, Mary	A. Reichenecker	Como	Park
Rodriguez, Nicholas	J. Dolores Rodriguez	Conejos	Conejos
†*Schmitz, Leon	M. A. Schmitz	Denver	Arapahoe
*Seeley, Nora May	Charles W. Seeley	Morrison	Jefferson
Shideler, Maggie	William Shideler	Colo. Springs	El Paso
Snively, Harley	W. W. Snively	Berthoud	Larimer
†Stark, Charles W	John Stark	Elbert	Elbert
Stuart, John G	John L. Stuart	Colo. Springs	El Paso
Towner, Lizzie	S. S. Towner	Otis	Washington
Turner, Maggie	John V. Turner	Pitkin	Gunnison
Verger, Floyd		Denver	Arapahoe
*Vijil, Alvinita	Donaciano Vijil	Trinidad	Las Animas

LIST OF PUPILS—*Continued.*

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
*Watson, Lilie	Joseph W. Watson	Denver	Arapahoe
White, John	M. T. White	Colo. Springs	El Paso
†Wise, Willie	Andrew Wise	Boulder	Boulder
Wolpert, Harry D	David Wolpert	Denver	Arapahoe
Wootton, Fidelis	Richard Wootton	Trinidad	Las Animas
*Yost, James	W. J. Yost	Pueblo	Pueblo
Young, Grace E	George H. Young	Evans	Weld
Young, Sadie	George H. Young	Evans	Weld

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Adamson, Bruce	Lloyd Adamson	Julesburg	Logan
*Adamson, Helen	Lloyd Adamson	Julesburg	Logan
Brose, Clara	Maximilian Brosa	Fort Collins	Larimer
†Brown, Willie F	Mrs. Mary Crosby	Pueblo	Pueblo
Brunk, Daisy	Mrs. G. W. Brunk	Denver	Arapahoe
*Cline, C. Edward	Thomas Cline	Fort Collins	Larimer
*Coe, Eliska E.	John P. Coe	Trinidad	Las Animas
†Collins, Laura	T. H. Collins	Pueblo	Pueblo
Cordova, Ursula	Ramon Cordova	Conejos	Conejos
Dickson, Cora	Mrs. F. M. Parshall	Creswell	Jefferson
Gilbert, Ira	A. F. Gilbert	Cotopaxi	Fremont
†*Groom, Alfred		Morrison	Jefferson
Heller, Willie	George Heller	Wallace	Idaho Ter
Herpich, Anna	August Herpich	Denver	Arapahoe
*Hubbard, W. Orwill	D. P. Hubbard	La Salle	Weld
Lesher, Ella	Frank Lesher	Fort Collins	Larimer
McCabe, Hugh		Idaho Springs	Clear Creek
Morgan, Charles	Mrs. Mary Morgan	Denver	Arapahoe
Myers, John, Jr.	John Myers	Denver	Arapahoe
Norton, Alvin	Mrs. Bessie Norton	Golden	Jefferson
Percival, Addie	L. L. Percival	Florence	Fremont
Prout, Jennie	Mrs. Rhoda Prout	Golden	Jefferson

LIST OF PUPILS—*Concluded.*

NAME.	PARENT OR GUARDIAN.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Ralston Henry	Mrs. Augusta Ralston	Gwillimville	El Paso
Ruiz, Delida	Francisco Ruiz	Cordova	Las Animas
Salazar, Albino	Manuel Salazar	Cordova	Las Animas
Sargeant, Frederick	Mrs. Sadie Pike	Georgetown	New Mexico
Sisneros, Maria	Concession Sisneros	Apishapa	Las Animas
Smith, Walter G.	C. C. Smith	Colorado Spr'gs	El Paso
Wilson, Mabel	A. W. Wilson	Linden	Arapahoe

* Pupils who have entered school since the last report, not including re-admission of old pupils.

† Pupils who have left school since the last report.

CHARACTER OF INSTITUTE, TERMS OF ADMISSION, ETC.

This Institute, which was established some fourteen years ago, is supported by the State for the purpose of educating its mute and blind children, who, by their misfortune, cannot be instructed in the schools for children possessing all their faculties. The institution has fulfilled its mission when it has educated these children to an extent equal to that obtained by children of normal faculties through the instrumentality of the public schools of the State. To accomplish this end much time and patience need to be exercised by trained specialists in these partienlar fields of instruction, and a building provided in which the pupils may be assembled from their homes in various parts of the State, in order to receive such instruction at a minimum expense. The State of Colorado is abreast with her sister States in provision for this branch of her educational system, and by law has had buildings built and equipped and provided for the support of the mute and blind at this institution. The general management is under the control of a board of trustees, five in number, residents of the State. The administration of the affairs of the in-

stitution is intrusted to competent and experienced officers and teachers, who are familiar with the methods employed in instructing the mute and the blind.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All deaf and blind persons between the ages of five and twenty-two years, actual residents of Colorado, are entitled to admission to the institution free of charge. This includes all those whose hearing or sight is so impaired as to prevent them from obtaining education in the public schools. Of necessity the board and washing of pupils, with books and apparatus used in teaching, are also furnished free of charge. In cases of absolute poverty, the respective counties assume the expense of traveling and clothing.

SESSIONS.

The school opens on the first Wednesday of September and closes on the first Wednesday of the following June; thus giving the pupils nine months at school and three months at home each year.

TRADES.

It is the aim of the institute so to educate the pupils partaking of its benefits that they may, on finishing the course, be able not only to communicate intelligently with persons with whom they are thrown, but successfully to follow some certain branch of handicraft as well. The trades of printing and carpentry are now taught, and other trades will be introduced as soon as the means at hand will permit. The girls are instructed in sewing and general house-keeping.

CHARACTER OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Institute for the Mute and the Blind of Colorado is an educational institution, and for this purpose it is equipped and officered. This fact should be borne in

mind, and the idea that it is an asylum or hospital for afflicted children who are burdens to their parents and friends, should be eradicated from the public mind.

Promptness in coming at the opening of the school term must be insisted upon, especially with pupils who have before been in attendance and are familiar with the rules of the institute. If it is impossible to come at the time of opening, the officers should be notified of the cause and of the time when the arrival may be expected.

Any person knowing of mute or blind children in the State who have not yet attended the institute, would confer a great favor upon them to notify the undersigned of their postoffice address, or by making personal explanation of the work and objects of the institute to them. The superintendent can, upon application, secure half rates over the railroads for pupils, but not for their attendants.

All are cordially invited at any time to inspect the institute and its workings.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

JOHN E. RAY,
Superintendent.

BY-LAWS.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

1. The officers of the institute shall be a superintendent, matron, teachers in the educational and mechanical departments, and such other employés as may be necessary. The appointment of said officers and fixing of their salaries, with the exception of the superintendent, shall occur annually at the regular meeting in June, and their term of office shall be for one year from the beginning of the school year in September following. They may be removed at any time, however, for incompetency, inefficiency or neglect of duty.

2. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the board to notify the officers and teachers of their appointment, and the duty of the officers so notified to inform the secretary, in writing, whether or not they accept the same. Any one not so accepting the position offered within one month after the notification shall be regarded as rejecting it.

3. The families of officers living in the institution shall be subject to the rules and regulations thereof.

DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The superintendent shall be skilled in the use of the sign language and well acquainted, by actual experience in teaching, with the different methods of deaf-mute education.

2. He shall reside in the institution and have supervision and control of the pupils, and all other persons in the institution, subject to the regulations of the board of trustees.

3. He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed at the institution such instructions as he shall deem best adapted to carry into full operation all the rules and regulations of the same, and shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

4. He shall stand in place of father to the pupils, counselling them in respect to their conduct, and paying that attention to their physical, intellectual and moral well-being which, under other circumstances, would devolve upon their parents.

5. He shall pay especial attention to the instruction of the pupils, and by frequent visits to the school rooms and conversation with the teachers so direct the course of instruction that all may be working toward a common end and in harmony each with the other. He is expected to conduct all the chapel exercises of the deaf-mute pupils.

6. He shall have power, temporarily, to suspend a pupil of the institution, whenever he may deem it necessary for the maintenance of discipline, but he shall promptly report all such cases of suspension to the president of the board, whereupon the president shall call a special meeting of the board as soon thereafter as practicable, to take such action in the case as they may deem advisable. No pupil shall be expelled from the institution for any alleged violation of its rules without having the privilege of being heard by the board in his defense.

7. He shall have the general superintendency of the institution buildings and grounds and keep the same in order.

8. It shall be his duty, in consultation with the teachers, to classify the pupils, assign the classes to their respective teachers, and to fix upon such a course of study as may be completed in the time allowed, and which, when complete, shall be in accord with the design of the State in erecting and supporting such a school.

9. He shall keep a register of all pupils, showing name, age, date of reception, name of parent or guardian and residence, together with the cause of deafness and any other facts he may be able to obtain and deem of value.

10. He shall be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all the furniture, stores and other articles provided for the institution, and shall keep an account of all disbursements for the same, which shall be open to the inspection of the board at all times. He shall also keep a strict account of all collections made in behalf of the institution and turn over the same bi-monthly to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.

11. At the regular meeting of the board, in November, he shall report the expenses for support of the institution during the year, the number of pupils received and dismissed, and the cost, per capita, of caring for the same. He shall report, in writing, the general condition of the institution whenever required to do so by the board.

12. He shall see that all communications addressed to him in his official capacity are promptly answered, and all reasonable satisfaction afforded the relatives and friends of the pupils as to the condition of their health and progress in learning. He shall preserve copies of his official correspondence.

DUTIES OF THE MATRON.

1. The matron shall devote her whole time to the institution and shall have charge of the domestic affairs

thereof, the general control of the female pupils when out of school, and the management of the servants in her department, subject to the direction and control of the superintendent and these by-laws.

2. She shall endeavor to take the place of a mother to the girls, giving them that instruction in lady-like deportment which their misfortune prevents their acquiring from other sources.

3. She shall inculcate neatness of person and dress, and see that they are clothed according to the season.

4. She shall see that the girls perform such domestic duties as are assigned them, and report any neglect of the same, which she can not regulate, to the superintendent.

5. It shall be her duty to throw every safeguard around the girls by separating them from the company of the male pupils, employés, visitors and any one else whom she can not fully trust, except on such occasions as they are brought together under proper supervision. She may prescribe rules for the regulation of pupils and servants in matters connected with her duties. Before retiring at night, it shall be her duty to know that all are in their places and securely locked in for the night.

6. It is her duty to pay especial attention to the sick pupils as regards the administration of medicine and food, and see that the instructions of the physician are faithfully followed. If it becomes necessary, she will call on the superintendent for a nurse to assist her.

7. She shall see that the various apartments of the buildings are kept in order and the bedding clean and neat.

8. She shall also have supervision of the kitchen and see that the meals are on time, and that the food is properly prepared and of sufficient quantity.

DUTIES OF THE TEACHERS.

1. It shall be the duty of the teachers to instruct faithfully and earnestly the classes assigned them by the superintendent, and not to allow any other business interest to conflict with the full performance of their obligations to the institution.

2. They are expected to be in their school-rooms at the close of the morning lectures and recesses, and receive the pupils when they arrive, thus inculcating habits of promptness and industry so essential to success.

3. The teachers are not to consider their duties ended at the close of the hours allotted to the intellectual development of the pupils, but, in school and out, by precept and example, to instill into them such principles as will tend to elevate them to a high plane of moral rectitude and to remove, in a large degree, the burden which their affliction imposes.

4. Their treatment of the pupils shall be uniformly kind and their government that of moral suasion rather than force. Cases that can not be so controlled will be reported to the superintendent. In no case shall corporal punishment be administered by any officer except the superintendent, and whenever he shall find himself compelled to so punish a pupil he shall perform the duty in the presence of some other officer.

5. The teachers shall alternate in taking a week "in charge," during which they shall supervise the study of the pupils. The lady teachers shall also take turns in accompanying the girls shopping, according to directions of the superintendent.

THE FOREMEN IN THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. The foremen in the mechanical department (including seamstress) are required to devote their whole time to the institution.

2. They are expected, as far as possible, to make their respective departments self-sustaining, and to this end are required to work themselves at all times when the instruction of their pupils does not interfere.

3. If work in their respective departments becomes slack, they will be expected to labor in any other direction which will be for the interest of the institution.

4. It shall be their duty to endeavor to so instruct the pupils under their care that they may be able to support themselves by their trade when their connection with the institution ceases.

5. They shall, in no case, be allowed to administer punishment to the pupils, but shall report all misdemeanors to the superintendent.

GENERAL RULES.

The officers are required to treat each other with becoming courtesy and respect, and to carefully abstain from intruding the one upon the domain of the other. They are to avoid criticising each other's work to any one except the superintendent, and to him only when the interests of the institution are suffering, or their own duties hindered by the neglect or inefficiency of some other officer, and all subordinates shall render strict obedience to the order of the superintendent.

No officer is allowed to leave his post of duty without proper authority for doing so. The subordinate officers must have the consent of the superintendent; and himself, when desiring to be absent over twenty-four hours, must have the sanction of the resident members of the board.

Inasmuch as, in fixing the salaries of the resident officers, the board does not take into account the expense of boarding their visitors, it is expected that said officers will be careful not to abuse their privilege.

It shall be the duty of every officer having a visitor when said visitor shall leave, to hand in the time of visit to the superintendent, who will enter an account with each one and report the same to the board.

OF THE PUPILS.

1. It shall be the duty of the pupils to implicitly obey the rules of the school, and to render respectful obedience to their teachers, both in the educational and industrial departments.

2. They shall not leave the premises without the consent of the superintendent or matron.

3. They shall cheerfully perform all reasonable tasks assigned to them in housekeeping or the industrial department, and thus contribute what little they can to aid the State in their support.

4. The children of parents resident in the city may be permitted to visit their homes from Saturday noon till Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

OF THE PARENTS.

1. It is expected of the parents of the pupils that they will carefully abstain from interference with institution matters, and will encourage their children to observe all the rules and regulations of the school.

2. They are expected to entrust them entirely while in the school to the care of the officers, both as to how they shall be classified and what studies they shall pursue. It shall also be left to the wisdom of the officers to prescribe their industrial training.

3. If they have complaints against any officer of the school, it shall be their duty to lay the same before the board, that it may be properly investigated.

4. After a pupil has been entered, he or she can, in no case, be withdrawn from the school before the close of the session, except by the consent of the board; and

if pupils are so withdrawn, without the board's consent, they thereby forfeit their rights to the privileges of the school.

5. They shall, if possible, have their children vaccinated before entering them as pupils.

OF TRAVELERS.

1. Deaf-mute or blind people, traveling through the country will not be allowed to make the institute a convenient stopping place. The superintendent is strictly forbidden to give lodging to such persons, as he might thereby allow improper influences to be brought to bear upon the pupils.

The foregoing rules and by-laws are expected to set forth the more obvious duties of the respective officers. They cannot, of course, cover every case that will arise. Whatever is deficient may be remedied by every officer's exercising a spirit of interest in the welfare of the pupils, and a desire for, and willingness to labor for the fullest success possible to the institution in all its departments, bearing in mind that the institution is established solely for the benefit of the pupils.

OF AMENDMENTS.

Any by-law may be amended or repealed, or new ones adopted at any regular meeting of the board.